REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,877.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

"Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay (Rutnagherry), Cerwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Vellingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

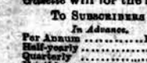
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

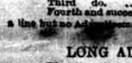


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMEREAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th July 1877, at 2 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

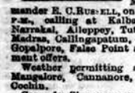
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail [illegible] the 11th August, [illegible] and will be followed by the [illegible] OF BALTIMORE, [illegible]er, 300 H. P. nominal, [illegible] on the 29th August. [illegible] by the [illegible]ALL HALL, [illegible]0 H.P. nominal, [illegible] on the 29th Sept.,

S. S. [illegible]M HALL, [2,100 Tons Reg[illegible].P. nominal, Captain SHAW, [illegible] 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino and B. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. „ Naples	„	509
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BALLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

CUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	J. S. Murray	27th July.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3060	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(a) MALWA	2932	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Aldcton	14th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	800	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

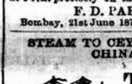
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 P.M.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 P.M.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	C. G. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 P.M.,

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay (VIA NAPLES):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Nom.					
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.			8th Aug.
Macedonia	3274	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Princeria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	24st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Services from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. Menesse & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Borah Ebramjee Mohmedally.

E M—1/4—4 Large Iron Safes.

On account and at the risk of Duyall Mooljee.

5 Bales Water Twist. No. 30.

5 Bales Mule Tw st.. No. 40.

On account of the consercd.

90 Boxes Pauillac Claret.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE LOVER'S LAMP,

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

LETTER BARS.

Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, 25th August, at 6 o'clock p.m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THERE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at the Grand Arsenal, at 11 a.m., a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE CAMP EQUIPAGE.

F. SWANSON, Lieut. Col., R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance, in charge Grand Arsenal.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 21st July 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain BORELLI, arrived in Harbour on the 21st instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

UNITED SERVICE REFRESHMENT AND BILLIARD ROOMS,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR of the abovenamed Establishment begs to notify that the same from THIS DAY OPEN.

It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.

The SPIRITS and WINES are of the best brands, and are guaranteed to be of the best quality.

The ROOMS have been fitted with entirely new furniture, and are lofty and well situated.

The BILLIARD TABLE is by a first class London Maker.

TIFFINS, DINNERS, and BREAKFASTS at a moment's notice.

BOARDERS and LODGERS received on favourable terms.

The Proprietor hopes that residents as well as travellers will give his Establishment their kind support and he guarantees that nothing on his part will be wanting to satisfy all customers.

F. BALLIG, Proprietor.

Bombay, 23rd July 1877.

COOPER & COMPANY,

BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
London Society, Holiday Number	0	12
Sanitary Engineering; by J. S. Denton	15	12
Tropical Agriculture; by P. L. Simmonds	13	4
History, Products and Process of Alkali Trade; by C. Thos. Kingzett	7	8
American Addresses, with a Lecture on the study of Biology; by T. H. Huxley	4	4
Purification of Water-carried Sewage; by H. Robinson and J. C. Mellins	3	12
Physiological Æs hetics; by G. Allen	5	12
Diseases of Women; by Lawson Tait	3	12
Cottage Hospital; by H. C. Burdett	4	12
Invasion of the Crimea; by A. W. Kinglake, vols. IV. and V., each	3	12
British Industries: Sea and Salmon Fisheries; by E. W. H. Holdsworth and by A. Young	3	0
A Guide to the Law; by a Barrister, new edn., 1877	2	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June 1877	2	4
Handy Book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; by W. A. Woodman and by C. M. Tidy	10	12
Turkey in Europe; by James Baker	13	4
Principles of the Criminal Law; by F. Harris	12	8
History of Cavalry; by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison	11	4
Practical Histology; by Geo. Thin	2	4
Principles of Theoretical Chemistry; by J. Remsen	3	12
Common Sense for Gas Users; by R. Wilson	3	12
Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo	3	12
Nicholas Nickleby; by Charles Dickens	1	4
Coningsby; by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli	1	4

J. NEUBERG.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most perfect Mixture for tropical consumption MANUFACTURED DAILY, thus ensuring that freshness and delicacy of Aroma, (a Smoker's special charm), so difficult to secure in India.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRDSEYE."

DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.

Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

Mr. Neuberg has much pleasure in notifying fresh arrivals, in magnificent condition, of this most favourite Birdseye.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.

Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,

"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block, Finest Virginia	Rs. 3	0	per lb.
Honeydew	„ 2	8	„
Bright Cavendish	„ 2	0	„

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ISSUED,

A thoroughly revised

PRICED LIST

OF

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DESSERT REQUISITES, TEAS, BISCUITS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 30.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ... Pint.	1	4
Ditto ... Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ... Pint.	1	0
Ditto ... Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-6 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN USE.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH & ROSEATE DENTIFRICES.
ANTISEPTIC SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH & BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.
TOOTH BRUSHES WITH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED BRISTLES, OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
MARROW AND CANTHARIDINE POMADES.
ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH, CIROLINE.
PURE VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, HAIR BRUSHES, AND DRESSING COMBS.
ROSE GLYCERINE COLD CREAM.
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, INDIAN TOILET POWDER.
GLYCERINE, CARBOLIC, HONEY, BROWN WINDSOR, AND OTHER TOILET SOAPS.
FIBRE AND BRISTLE NAIL BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES.
TURKEY AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES, SPONGE BAGS, FLESH GLOVES AND BRUSHES.
TOILET VINEGAR, MOSQUITO BITE LOTION.
CHOICE LAVENDER WATER, POONA BOUQUET, ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE, GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ETC.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AGENTS FOR ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, ESSENCE OF TYRE, KALYDOR, AND ODONTO.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES & REQUISITES FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS OF SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND QUALITY, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS AND KNEECAPS, ADAPTED FOR INDIAN WEAR.
CIRCULAR SPRING TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
MOC-MAIN TRUSSES,
AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS AND BEDS.
WATERPROOF SHEETING, BED-PANS.
INDIA RUBBER ICE AND HOT WATER BAGS.
INVALID'S CUPS, STOMACH AND FOOT WARMERS.
ENEMA APARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
INHALERS, RESPIRATORS.
GRADUATED MEDICINE GLASSES.
SPONGIO-PILINE, OILED SILK, LINT, &c.
DISINFECTANTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
MEDICAL ELECTRIC APPARATUS AND GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS FOR CONSTANT WEAR.
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SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES.

The Little Wanzer Hand Lock-stitch Sewing Machine	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. with stand, to work by hand or foot, from	80
The Wanzer Letter "A" Hand Lock-stitch Sewing Machine	65
Do. do. do. with stand, to work by hand or foot, from	90
Wanzer "F," New Family Machine, Reversible feed motion, specially adapted for light-manufacturing purposes	100
Wanzer "D," Heavy Machine, for tailors and manufacturers of heavy goods	120
The Wanzer Letter "E," with wheel feed for boot-closing and heavy leather work	130

Needles, Machine Oil, and Accessories for the above machines, always in stock.

From the above prices, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for ready cash; or to suit the convenience of purchasers, monthly instalments will be accepted from approved customers.

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BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear:—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes	Rs. 6-8 each	
„ SCARLET „ „		
„ LIGHT BLUE „ „		
„ BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED		
„ SCARLET „ „		
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	„	2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	„	3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	„	2-8 „
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	„	4-8 to 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

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FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„	350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„	330
Do. „ Hunting, Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„	290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs.	250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs.	250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	„	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs.	120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „	1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 „	800

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WATCH-MAKERS,
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CHUBB'S SAFES, Despatch, Deed, Paper, Key and Cash Boxes of all sizes. Press, Till, Chest, Door and Padlocks from 1 inch to 4 inches.

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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA; by Dr. W. H. Russell, 2nd Edn. Rs. 24. Rs. a.

Electricity and the Electric Telegraph; by G. B. Prescott, Illustrated	11 4
Nellie's Memories, a Domestic Story; by Rosa N. Carey	3 12
The Science of Language; by Abel Hovelacque	3 4
With Harp and Crown, a Novel; by W. Besant	3 12
From Jest to Earnest; by Rev. E. P. Roe	2 4
The Chronicles of Budgepore; or, sketches of Life in Upper India, 3 Vols.	7 8
The Talmud, selections from the contents of that ancient book; by H. Polano	2 4
The Gapel Girls, a Novel; by E. Garrett	3 12
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden, and Orchard; by H. Stewart	4 12
My Young Alcides, a Faded Photograph; by Charlotte Yonge	3 12
Dante; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 12
Judy's Holiday Number, All the Way	0 12
London Society, Holiday Number	0 12
The Atelier Du Lys; or an Art Student in the Reign of Terror; by Author of Mademoiselle Mori	3 12
Blue Roses; or Helen Malinofska's Marriage; by the Author of Vera, 2 vols.	7 8
This Son of Vulcan; by W. Besant and J. Rice	3 12
Some Articles on the Depreciation of Silver and on Topics connected with it; by W. Bagehot	3 4
The Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, History, &c.; by A. W. Hughes	7 8
Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography	3 0
Manchester Science Lectures, Eight Series; by Roscoe, Williamson and Lockyer	1 4
Amelia; by H. Fielding	3 4
The Telegraph Office; or Simple Instructions in the Mechanism of Instruments and Batteries; by the Officers of the Royal Engineers	1 0
Early Ballads, also Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England; by R. Bell	2 4
Baker's Turkey in Europe	12 4
Freeman's Ottoman Empire in Europe	4 12
By Stream and Sea: a book for Wanderers and Anglers	3 12
A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa; by Lady Barker	5 2
Nineteenth Century, a monthly Magazine, Nos. 1 to 4, now ready and will be continued, for 12 Nos.	22 0
Sanitary Engineering: a Series of Lectures given before the School of Military Engineering at Chetham; by J. B. Denton	15 12
The Lusiad; or the Discovery of India, an Epic Poem; by R. H. Hodges	2 4
Edna, a Novel; by Mrs. H. Wood	3 12
Other People's Children; by the Author of "Helen's Babies"	1 4
My Love, She's but a Lassie; by the Author of "Queenie"	1 4
Smile's Self Help, Character and Thrift, each	3 12
The National Portrait Gallery	3 0
Jules Verne's Works:—A Floating City; 20 Thousand Leagues under the sea, 2 pts.; the Blockade Runners; A Winter Amid the Ice; From the Earth to the Moon; Dr. Ox's Experiment; Around the World in 80 days; Adventures of Three Englishmen; Five Weeks in a Balloon; Martin Paz; Around the Moon; Voyage round the World; South America, each	0 12
Pegasus Re-Saddled; by H. Cholmondeley Pennell, illustrated	8 0
Statesman's Year Book 1877	6 12

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26, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLING MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CUP of TEA or COFFEE in three minutes, at any hour of the day, at

...ULY 1877.

...stood at 94½, have ...French Rentes, which had ...½ to 108, have declined again to ... quotations yesterday were unchang...th the one exception of Calcutta Linseed, which is quoted 9d. per quarter lower to arrive. In Wheat, No. 2 club is quoted 1s. and soft Red 6d. per quarter lower to arrive, via Canal, but Cape shipments are unchanged. Private telegrams from Liverpool report Bombay Wheat quieter owing to more settled weather, which for the time being seems to overpower all other influences.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady at unaltered prices, and Cotton in Liverpool continues firm but unchanged, the sales yesterday being 10,000 and to-day 8,000 bales. Future prospects are in no way altered, the weekly figures showing a steady diminution in supplies both on the spot and to arrive which must begin to tell on values at no distant date. So long, of course, as the stock in Liverpool is anywhere in the neighbourhood of a million bales there can be no talk of scarcity, but before the end of the year it is quite clear that holders of Cotton will occupy a very strong position.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant shows the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds...	2,170,000	2,339,100	2,419,650
„ „ „ Surats.....	495,000	680,320	1,057,240
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	958,000	993,300	1,035,660
Do. London.....	37,000	46,470	105,470
American Afloat.....	60,000	75,000	56,000
E. Indian „	154,000	285,000	331,000
	1,209,000	1,399,670	1,588,130
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 9-16d.	6d.	7 3-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	4 3-16d.	4½d.
Difference.....	12d.	1 13-16d.	2 5-16d.

Yesterday's New York advices still give ready Mid. Uplands at 12½ cents, but October shipment has advanced from 11 11-16 to 11¾ cents per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U.S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	4,000	5,800	2,900
„ Exports to U. K.	7,000	10,000	2,600
„ „ to Continent.	4,000	1,000	3,200
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,332,000	4,081,300	3,450,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,955,000	1,946,000	1,810,300
„ „ to Continent „	1,014,000	1,207,000	830,000
„ Stock at the Ports	221,000	222,000	135,000

In London yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged. Enfaced Rupee paper was quoted ¼ lower in Fours, and ¼ lower in Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half.

Bar Silver has receded from 54½d. to 54½d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8⅔d. per rupee. This rapid response to the decline in Exchange on this side shows most conclusively that the latter is still the leading influence, and so long as that is the case a permanent advance in the value of the rupee to anything materially above its present level can scarcely be expected before next export season if even then.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet but steady at yesterday's decline. Transactions have been insignificant, but the Banks, if anything, have shown themselves less anxious to buy and readier to sell. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9¼d.	„

On Calcutta there is no change, demand drafts being quoted at 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

Government Paper remains without change of any kind. Fours nominally Rs. 96½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102¾.

The Share market is quiet in the extreme, few transactions being reported, and these generally at about former rates. Bank of Bombays are steady at 43 per cent. premium, Nationals and Agras unaltered. Land Companies are dull and declining, nor are they likely to improve in the face of the action likely to be taken by the Port Trust on the strength of the Government of India's resolution which we publish in another column. Colabas have declined Rs. 5, Mazagons Rs. 25 and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. Mofussil Co.s' share are Rs. 5 lower, but other Press Co.s' are unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving shares we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Alexandra and Mandvie, and Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucoonjee, while Alliance are Rs. 10 per share higher.

In Cotton there has been rather less doing to-day, but the market is nevertheless as strong as ever and in some small purchases of half pressed Dhollera for the local Mills an advance of Re. 1 per candy has been paid. Current quotations are :—

	F. P. per candy.
Good Dhollera	Rs. 200 (nominal)
F. G. F. do.	198
G. F. do.	195
Good Oomras	200 (nominal)
F. G. F. do.	196
G. F. do.	193

Seeds are unaltered in value, *Linseed* being still quoted at Rs. 6-8 and *Rapeseed* at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. Wheat is very firm, the demand for the famine districts more than counteracting the quieter advices from home. Best White is firm at Rs. 3⅞, and Mixed at Rs. 35 to Rs. 36½ per candy. Red wheats of all kinds have advanced to about the same level as White.

Freights by steamer for Liverpool are steady at £1-18-9 per ton, but there is next to nothing doing and no Canal steamer on the berth. For the Mediterranean ports there is very little cargo offering and the nominal quotations are £1-15 for Venice and Trieste, and £2 per ton for Marseilles. There is no sailing ship at present on the Liverpool berth.

Piece Goods are as dull as ever again the weather reports from the famine-stricken districts being anything but encouraging. Prices are not actually lower, but dealers are only operating in the most sparing way.

Coals continue depressed with no prospect of immediate improvement. A small lot of Davison's West Hartley to arrive via steamer has been sold at Rs. 16½ and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley August-September shipment via Cape at Rs. 15 per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship A D Cooper, 1,363 tons, Captain J H Humphrey, sailed on Saturday last for Bassein, in ballast.

The s s Nellie Martin, 1,186 tons, Captain T R Fox sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Karrachee and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The Bisn Co's s s Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Korrachee, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

The s s Zerbino, 917 tons, Captain S Dewdney, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr James Newton, Mr S H Beddell, Mr and Mrs Sally Bin Abdullah, and two children.

Messrs R Rudattin & Co's steam ship Assiria 1,135 tons, Commander E Boselli, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst, from Genoa, 24th June, with the following passengers :—Mr Pope, Major Repton and eleven deck passengers. The Assiria brought the following cargo : From Bordeaux—2,333 package brandy, 378 packages wine, 56 packages wine, 56 packages corks, 42 packages champagne, 73 packages boards, 2 cases wine and liquor, 3 cases fruit, 4 cases peppermint, and 10 cases butter. From Marseilles—50 barrels sulphur, 2 cases wine and 9 packages goods. From Genoa—35 cases vermouth, 10 cases wine, 1 case vermicelles, 1 case corks, 1 case sponge, 50 cases wine, 5 cases piece goods, 1 barrel cheese, 40, paper cases cases pianoforte, and 20 cases vermouth. From Naples—3 cases olive oil and 1 case goods. From Messina—12 cases vermicelli. From Aden—1,023 bags grain, 3 packages fish, 13 packages gum and 4,467 bags pumice.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P and O Co's s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W W Pentimen, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Meiklejohn—Mr and Mrs Walker, Mr and Mrs Jones and family, Mr Smith, Mr Collett, Mr W H Freeman, and Dr P F Cosey.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Assiria (s)	Boselli	Genoa, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Knight Companion.	Yeo.....	Liverpool.
	Stockbridge	Lang	London.
	A. D. Cooper	Humphry ...	Bassein.
	Zenbino (s)	Dewdney ...	Liverpool.
	Burmah (s)	Smith.....	Kurrachee.
	Tanjore (s)	Pentiman ...	Australia.
	Nellie Martin(s).....	Fox	Liverpool, Kurrachee.

The followin vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Assiria, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Koima, to Carwar.
Steamer Lombardy, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July
17 Penang(s)..... Franks ..... Singapore, June 30.
Mahratta(s)..... James ..... Aden, July 12.
Ripon (s) ..... Mackenzie ... Madras, July 12.
Bengal (s)..... Bewley ..... Penang, July 13.
Mirs (s) ..... Low ..... Liverpool, June 16.
Bengal ..... Galloway ..... Cape Town, June 12.
Colonel Fitch ..... Hansen ..... Moulmein, June 23.
18 Alice (s) ..... Fabrocini ... Madras, July 14.
City of Ningpo ..... Brown ..... Hull, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

Ben Venue (s)..... ....
Commallie(s)..... ....
Norna ....
19 Ashgrove ....
Ravensdale ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang—Mr G Fatulla, Mr W Grey, Mr J C Chung, Capt Tittle, Mr Pestonji Khan, Persian Consul-General, Mr McDonald, Secretary to the Persian Consul General.
Per Mahratta—Mrs Ephgrave and child, Mr Lynch.
Per Mira—Mr S P R Deas, Mr A V Wilson, Mr J A Hendry, Mr W F Schnider, Mr G Melville, Mr G Johnston, Mr G Naire, Mrs E Sime, Miss Alexander.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Penang—Barque Chillie of Bristol bound S E, in lat 3-30 N, long 100-39 E.
By City of Ningpo—Barque Jalawar of Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
20 Sir J. Lawrence (s). ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.
19 Rajpootana (s) ..... Bombay.
Duke of Argyll (s) ... . London.
20 Cape City ..... Coast.
Rose ..... Calingapatam.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Duke of Argyll—From Madras to London—Mrs Macdonald, Miss Cooper, Miss Cullen, Mrs Tynnam and son, Mrs Williams, Mrs and Miss Keyes, Rev W W G Cooper, Rev J S Williams, Mr E Keyes, Mr E Wilkins, Mr J Norton and Mr F Pritchard.
For Colombo—Rev J Nicholson and Rev J Scott.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 21.

From Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—1 case colored card thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Europa s—25 casks salammoniac, Cuma Ramjee.
Nellie Martin s—100 bags lead ore, Morarjee Nathia ; 150 keg iron nails, Tyabjee Adamjee ; 20 barrels stout, Joseph Soares ; 558 bundles and 925 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 150 bags red lead, Tempul Cuma ; 15 plates iron, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.

From London.

Peshawar s—2 cases bacon, Rogers and Co ; 5 cases polished plate glass, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee.
Chingford s—500 coils, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Sestos s—40 packages gunpowder, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons.
Hindostan s—10 packages medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.

From Marseilles.

Peshawar s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co ; 2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—9 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 21.

For Liverpool.

Zerbino s—32 bales wool, Davidass Nurotumdass ; 41 bales wool Govindjee Pursotum.
Thibet s—14 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

For Marseilles.

Thibet s—344 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

From Genoa.

Thibet s—124 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Peshawar s—12 cases sharkins and 20 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Tarkhadass ; 235 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 18 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 14 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 5 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass ; 5 chests opium, Narsingjee Mamoojee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 2½ chests o pium, S E Sassoon ; 3 chests opium, P N Pestonjee ; 5½ chests opium, Tarachund Lachmeenaran ; 237 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Peshawar s—17 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 19.

Dashwood, Major, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on sick leave.

July 21.

Benten, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 20.

Dashwood, Major, Bombay 2-15th Regt, on sick leave 4o Poona.

July 21.

King, Capt, Bombay Supt of Army School, on duty, to Poona.

July 22.

Land, Surg Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 21st July 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
14th N I—Col J T Hill, 2nd Command, to be Commdt vice Col Wood, who vacates on attaining to the Col's allowance. Lieut Col J G Holmes, Wing Commdg, to be 2nd in Command, vice Col Hill. Capt C J S Cahill, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commdr, vice Lieut Col Holmes.
19th N I—Lieut W Coles, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Sandwith, promoted.
Lieut W B Hoggan, R A, is appointed to act as doing duty officer to No 7 Mountain Battery, and directed to join at Rajkot.
Major A Hogg, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—Bombridge J Reid, R A, Sub Lieut E C C.s, 25th Foot, attached 21st N I.
The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the R Brs, employed in the P W Dept, are promoted to Serjt from the dates placed opposite to their respective names :—Corporal Alfred Knott, 16th Febry 1877. 2nd Corporal Frank Littlefield, 26th May 1877.
Private James Eade, 63th Regt is transferred to the Unattached List, for employment in the Band of H E the Governor.
Lance Corporal L Warren, 66th Regt, is appointed Orderly Room Clerk to Malegaon Depot.
The following Order's are Confirmed :—
Regtl Order, dated 11th inst by the officer Commanding R A, Mhow Division, appointing Lieut A R Whitehorne to act as Adjt R A, Mhow Division.
30th N I—Regtl Order, dated 17th July, directing Lieut C F Baugh to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 6th idem, vice Lieut Harrison, proceeding on furlough.
1st N I—Regtl Order, dated 12th July, directing Major Affleck to resume his duties, as officiating wing Comndr.
5th N L I—Regtl Order dated 19th July, directing Capt A Poole, Qr Mr, to officiate as wing Commdr, and Lieut G O Nicholetts, wing officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, in succession to Major Beville.
With reference to G O C's No 29th May last, Lieut F J Cullen was apointed to perform the duties of Interpretor in addition to his other duties.
The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence :—
Lieut K S Davison, R A, from 18th June to 17th December, in England, on medical certificate.
7th Foot—Lieut A H Daunt, from 27th July to 31st August, in extension to study Native languages.
Capt J M Heath, Adjt 26th N I, to Bombay or Sea coast for 10 days, on medical certificate.
Surg-Major C B Mathew, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie from 12th Sept to 31st Oct on the recommendation of a Medical Board.
Conductor J Wright to Taraghur, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th July.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
66th Regt—Lieut W Roberts to be Adjutant, vice M'Math promoted.
43rd L I—Lieut F C N Goldney, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Captain A I Iles, vacated on completion of his five years tenure of office.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Lieut M C Brackenbury to be Captain, R E, from the 22nd June 1877.
9th Regt—Lieut G J Buller to be Captain.
56th Regt—Lieut J B T Newbury to be Captain.
Lieut N F Fowell, R H A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Mhow, and join R Battery C Brigade.
The candidates named below have been reported to have attained the undermentioned standards.
High Proficiency in Persian—Lieuts E F J de C Rennick, G Shields, 12th Foot.
High Proficiency in Urdu—Sergeant G Grevelink, Army Const Corps.
Higher Standard in Hindustanee—Lieuts E M Nedham, 62nd Foot, H Read, 83rd Foot, T Lay, 109th Foot, T S Bolleau, 54th Foot.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Colonel G A Wilkinson to remain at Simla from 15th October, Major A E Tupper to remain at Almora, to 15th Oct on medical certificate.
9th Foot—Sub-Lieut G A Williams to Calcutta, to study the native languages, to 31st Jan 1878.
24th Foot—Lieut A C Batten to Calcutta, to 15th Dec, to study the native languages.
40th Foot—Lieut V M Stockley to England, to appear before a medical board.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut R Lloyd Edwards to 30th Nov to proceed to Murree and adjacent hills, on medical certificate.
Staff Corps—Lieut F G Vivian, to Bombay, for thirty days to appear before a medical board.
Capt T Nicholls to Murree and Cashmere, 15th Oct, Capt J N Steel to Simla, to 30th Sept.

HIGH COURT.—July 23.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

660-76—In person—E E Sankor vs Nenbai—Tyabjee and Sayani —Part heard.
424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L S and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—F. Turner.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhar—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass Mungee and Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66 76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlalgur Suntookgur vs Muggon Hosher—Bimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nasabhoy and others—H Bicknell.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Bimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.
In person—Jankebai widow vs Luximbai widow.

Long Causes.

268-77—A. F. Turner—Bajoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Rameshunderjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
315-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Withuldas Muncharam—Hearn and Coobla Tobin.
15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moocharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

568-76—Jefferson and Payne—Haji Esmail Seedik and others vs Shamjee Poojani and others—Tyabjee and Sayane—Part heard.
332-75—Crawford and Beevey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.
268-77—Muljee and Somoojee—Muljee B Bharbhoya vs Moosoo Hewbin R—Balkrishna and B.
472-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Nassau Lees vs Mathias Mull in person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball).

For Judgment.

719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally vs Memon Gani Hasoum and others—Bimington, H and L.

Long Causes.

246-77—F Chalk—Premdass Tolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dulputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Jaffer—Jefferson and Payne.
347-77—Hearn and C—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee —Ardeser and Hormusjee.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th .... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 10 46 m { 10 14 a	3 56 a 4 47 a
Tues. 24	....	5 36	6 37	{ 11 22 m { 10 57 a	4 30 m 5 26 a
Wed. 25	English Mail expected..	5 36	6 37	{ 11 55 m { 11 36 a	5 10 m 6 0 a
Th. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	{ 0 21 a	5 45 m 6 30 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 0 12 m { 0 43 a	6 18 m 6 56 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 0 44 m { 1 17 a	6 49 m 7 29 a
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 37	6 35	{ 1 18 m { 1 43 a	7 19 m 7 57 a

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1877.

Reuter does not quote his authority for the statement that orders have been given in England to have three transports ready by Wednesday next, and we are inclined to receive it with suspicion, having been so often misled already by the warlike rumours which owe their origin to the indefatigable activity of the gossips of *Vanity Fair* or the *Whitehall Review*, but which when committed to the telegraph assume the air of important Ministerial announcements. It may safely be assumed that the Government will not send a single soldier to Turkey without having previously obtained the consent of the House of Commons to what would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia ; and till an application is made by Sir Stafford Northcote for the means of equipping a force to be sent to the East our best plan is to receive with distrust all reports of the organization of a military expedition. The Government has not been idle this last year, and it could despatch at short notice to Constantinople a force of 60,000 men, the regiments intended for active service having been warned some time ago and all necessary arrangements made for procuring quickly the necessary supply of shipping for the troops and material of war. Up to this point preparations have been made, but the next step—to the commencement of military operations—is a long one, and will hardly be sanctioned by Parliament without encountering vehement opposition. It may seem doubtful to many persons if England can (spare 60,000 men for active service. But the regular troops in the United Kingdom number fully 90,000 men, and of this force it is only necessary to leave at home the depots and a few regiments in Ireland, as the army reserve, the militia, and the volunteers are quite competent to defend the country against any possible attacks. England ought now to be able not merely to put a force of 60,000 troops in the field, but to feed it constantly with recruits so as to keep it up to its full strength. But, some critics will argue who are misled by the imposing array of figures showing the strength of Continental armies, what can 60,000 men do in these days? Well, we doubt, if there was any one battle of the Franco-German war in which the numbers engaged on either side were so overwhelming that the presence of 60,000 English troops would not have sufficed to decide the fortune of the day. And in the present war the Russian preponderance in either numbers or generalship is by no means so manifest that we should despair of seeing Constantinople saved by 60,000 English troops. The plan of campaign of the Russian Commander-in-Chief in European Turkey appears to be bold even to rashness. He takes the advance on Constantinople so easily that, with his troops scattered over an immense extent of country from Nicopolis to Galatz, and with the Turkish main army still apparently unsubdued, he calmly despatches one corps a hundred miles further westwards to besiege Widdin, and marches with the remnant of his army across the Balkans. If five corps crossed the Danube at Sistova, at least half the strength of this force must be detained in Bulgaria, so that it is doubtful if the column marching on Philippopolis can number more than 75,000 men. The dispersion of the Russian forces is indeed so over-confident that an enterprising enemy could not fail to take advantage of it, and one is more and more amazed at the apathy of the Turks in failing to strike any blow at the enemy who is swarming over and occupying their country. The repulse of the Russians at Plevna is the first sign we have had of serious resistance. An English army of 60,000 men landed either at Constantinople or at Varna would very soon bring to his senses a Russian general carrying on war in this free-and-easy way. But every day is of consequence, for the Russians seem to be pouring across the Balkans by two Passes, their arrival being reported both at Kasanlik where the Schipka Pass debouches into Roumelia and at Yeni Saghra below Selimno at the mouth of the Demir Kapu Pass ; and the Turks are apparently so panic-stricken that in a few rapid marches the Russians may be able to seize, if not Constantinople itself, at all events what is of equal importance, Gallipoli and the command of the Dardanelles. If England means to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, her fleet should at once enter the Dardanelles, with or without the permission of the Sultan—who must henceforth be the vassal either of Russia or of England—and the advance guard of the British expeditionary force should be sent on without delay from Malta to Gallipoli.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay have at last been released from the embarrassing position in which they were placed by being required, on the one hand, to manage their foreshore estate in such a way as to convert it from an unprofitable into a profitable investment, and, on the other, to abstain from competition with the private owners of other foreshore properties. Choosing what it no doubt takes to be the lesser of two evils, the Government of India has now determined to crush private enterprise in order to attract to the Port Trust bunders the whole trade of Bombay and so obtain a revenue which will cover the cost of management and the interest on the debt of the Trust. Abandoning its former declarations that the duty of the State not to enter into unrestricted competition with private enterprise is a sacred principle of public policy, the Government now decrees that "the Trust property must be managed in the "same manner as a mercantile company would "manage it, perfect freedom of trade and competition being permitted," and that, "if the "Trustees are obliged, in order to save themselves from the loss which they suffer owing "to lower fees being charged by competing "companies, to reduce the fees charged by the "Port Trust, they should be allowed to do so." The Trustees have, accordingly, given instructions to their Traffic Manager at once to revise their table of wharfage fees. The importance of the new principle thus introduced into the management of the Port Trust will be generally appreciated. The policy of State competition with private enterprise may be defended by the Trustees in this way. They may say : Our property occupies the best position on the harbour foreshore, and, if the dues are equal, three-fourths of the trade ought to come to us. Are we, then, to sit still and see this trade taken away from us by the owners of other foreshore properties, who, knowing that we maintain a fixed tariff, attract custom by underbidding us ? Undoubtedly, it is a difficult thing to say what the Trustees should do to make the Elphinstone property appear to be a paying investment, and to vindicate the action of the Government of India in buying it. The original sin of the Government in making this purchase is now bearing its fruits ; and the Government frankly acknowledges that it must either go on increasing year after year the debt of the Trust, or set to work deliberately to ruin its competitors for the foreshore traffic of Bombay. But the general law which justifies open competition is that by this means the prices of goods are reduced to the lowest level at which they can be sold at a profit. It is not desirable, in the public interest, that goods should be sold at a loss, for that would involve a waste of capital ; and a great capitalist who comes into the market to swamp smaller dealers by selling at prices which do not cover the cost of production is properly regarded, not as a public benefactor, but as an impostor who wishes to destroy competition in order that he may secure the monopoly of the market and sell his goods afterwards at what prices he likes to name. The Indian Government is wealthier and more powerful than any individual capitalist ; and, if it gave the Port Trustees of Bombay unlimited power to draw on its bottomless purse and to compete in every way with the private wharfowners, it could of course wipe the latter out of existence and then proceed to levy such dues on the trade of the port as would yield it a very fine income.

But it must be quite plain to any one who considers the subject for half an hour that the Government, or the Port Trustees who are its representatives, cannot manage the Trust property as any mercantile company would manage it. This exploded theory of the fitness of a State to engage in mercantile transactions is worthy only of barbarous nations. The King of Burma is the only potentate, we believe, who acts upon it systematically. He trades in every kind of business he thinks likely to be profitable ; and, as he can kill, imprison, or plunder all his rivals, he has nearly succeeded, we are told, in uprooting private enterprise throughout his dominions and reducing himself to a state of bankruptcy. The Government of India, though Parliament has now formally proclaimed it to be a despotism, has not yet sunk to the condition of an Oriental despotism. If it trades on its own account, it will be held back by some scruples from attempting a thoroughgoing competition. Thus, it may lower the dues in Bombay, but it cannot emulate private owners in canvassing for business. Colonel Baker cannot go into the bazaar and outbid Kessowjee Naik for the custom of the cotton and grain dealers ; nor can Mr. Arbuthnot make arrangements with English shipowners to send out cargoes to be landed in the Prince's Dock. The action now taken by the Government will only stimulate the private owners of wharves to undertake a fiercer competition, and to use extraordinary efforts to keep the trade away from the Port Trust property. The effect of this unlimited competition and of the reduction in the scale of fees will be to swell the deficits of the Port Trust for many years to come. Possibly, in the end, the longest purse may tell, and the Government, having had the satisfaction of ruining some of the most enterprising firms in Bombay, will then be able to raise the fees above the present standard and make the trade of the port pay the cost of the whole competition. We cannot see who will gain by such a struggle except gentlemen who are resolved at any cost to supply the Government with an *ex post facto* justification for the purchase of the Elphinstone property. The Government was deluded into making that costly blunder by representations that the Elphinstone Company possessed the only valuable part of the foreshore. When it discovered that it had made a mistake, it should have quietly acquired the rest of the foreshore ; but, curiously enough, the persons who were most eager to sell the Elphinstone estate to the Government at a ridiculously high price have since been the most ferocious defenders of what they call the public interests against suggestions that the rest of the foreshore should be brought at a fair price. As a mere matter of calculation, we should think that the State will lose more by competition and by the waste of capital involved in the annihilation of private enterprise than would suffice to buy up all the private properties on the foreshore. The only redeeming feature of the Government resolution on which we have been commenting is the proviso, "So long as the Trust remains on "its present footing." This saving clause may be accepted as an intimation that it is proposed, in carrying out the decentralization scheme for Bombay, to make some important change in the constitution of the Trust. Such a change is greatly to be desired, if it is intended to take the direction of enlarging the Trust till it becomes a really representative institution, with power to manage the whole harbour foreshore of Bombay.

There is a certain class of natives not sufficiently educated to know their own silliness, and some of this class at Ahmedabad have just issued a manifesto which is conspicuous as an exhibition of want of knowledge. It is called a "Society for the Revival of Native Arts and "Industry," and it pursues a course which the experience of the whole world has shown to be not only useless but pernicious. A very little attention to the past history of all countries would have shown the members of this society that the way to encourage home manufactures is not to lay an embargo on foreign productions, but to stimulate local production by raising its standard both of quality and quantity. This society binds itself, we quote its own words, "to use for ourselves and our families "native made articles in place of foreign "made articles as far as procurable, though "the former may be a little dearer and some-"what different in quality." The English of this is that one man is to give alms to another because the other is a bad workman. If he were a good workman and could produce good ware, he would need no society to encourage him, and could compete on equal terms with all the world. Why not call the congregation of noodles a "society for the protection of "inferior work, of idleness and ignorance?" That is what it amounts to. One comfort is that the uneducated native is not so asinine as to spend more money on worse ware when he can get good ware cheaper. It is advocating sheer robbery of the buyer to try and force him to spend more money on bad manufactures. When a Government does such a thing the result is "smuggling." These people are, in fact, substituting a voluntary organization for the old European system of prohibitive duties, which has failed in every country under the sun. It is because the English workman has used his brains and his muscles, has invented machinery and worked night and day, that he has been able to produce better and cheaper things. Had he been content to sit on his heels and "peck" at his work, the way a Hindoo craftsman does, he would have been now as he was a thousand years ago.

The society uses the stale platitudes about India having formerly been at the head of the world—when it is not stated—and quite forgets whose fault it is that she has fallen to the tail end of it. The great object of this and similar societies elsewhere is to perpetuate the ignorance and sloth of the Indian workman by buying his bad manufactures. If they said "we will buy nothing of you till you can "do better," the workman might be stimulated to learn, but to encourage ignorance and idleness in this way is not only childish but useless. If they act up to their principles they only hurt themselves, and certainly do not benefit native industry. The Coventry weavers complained of neglect of their industry, but that was because people ceased to wear ribbons, not because their ribbons were rejected in favour of better ones. The Lyons weavers of silk, the best in the world, are in a similar condition, and the sympathy felt for them is deserved, for they are the victims of the decrease in the use of silk, not of their own bad work. All makers of *articles de luxe* must suffer as fashions change. They do not say "we "are bad workmen, pray protect us against those "who work harder and better." Again, supposing the Society's objects were carried out to their logical conclusion, suppose that it were made compulsory to buy native manufactures, the sufferers would be in every village and town in the country. The poor would be compelled to pay more out of their little for a worse article, and none but the lazy workman would benefit. Raise, if you please, a "society for the instruction of native artizans." Get out competent teachers, and do not go about with your fingers in your eyes begging your *ma-bap* the Government to do everything for you. Instruct your own people to utilize the produce of their own country, its coal and its iron, which you have neglected, but do not try and make the idle man more idle, the ignorant man more ignorant. We beg such societies to observe the acts of a nation similarly situated—Japan. It annually sends to England and France some of the best of its youth to learn. Of course it has no such crushing institution as caste for the glorifying of its Brahmins, but it has got rid of its exclusiveness with the energy of a manly race, and has shown that it has the elements of the most advanced civilization. We could multiply instances of the failure of such societies in other countries and in former days, but common sense should be sufficient to point out the folly of them.

Some of our contemporaries have taken it upon themselves to state, with much gravity, that "the British Government is unaware offi-"cially of the object of the Turkish Mission to "Cabul, and is certainly not a party to it." This contradiction is intended, of course, as a rebuke to us for our leading article in which we found fault with the Government for its stupidity in permitting such an Embassy to come out to India. If the Government is "officially un-"aware of the object of the Mission," then it ought to be aware. What is the use of keeping an Ambassador at Constantinople if such things are hid from him? But the Government really knows all about the ostensible object of the Mission, which, we undertake to say, would never have been despatched unless the consent of the British Ambassador had been previously obtained. The opinion which we expressed, and which we repeat, is that the Government has behaved very foolishly in allowing the Ameer of Cabul, whose kingdom should be placed under an interdict till he repents and asks for British protection, to receive the Ambassador of the Sultan, and that it is a still graver mistake to let the Sultan's Envoy travel in State through British India. Evidently, the real meaning of the Embassy had not been grasped by the Government till our article was published ; hence all these futile explanations.

THE S. S. CASHMERE.

The following is a copy of a telegram received from Aden on Saturday last :—"Trial finished. Captain and officers acquitted of all blame."

CONCESSIONS TO THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension to the Bombay Civil Service of the privilege of proportionate pensions to Civilians of 1857 and former years, which has already been granted to the North-West Provinces civilians, and similar personal allowances are also sanctioned.

A third Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned, and the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kanta are to be united under one officer. The pay of the first and second assistants is fixed at nine and seven hundred rupees per mensem respectively. Civilians are to be more largely employed in the Political Department.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—If the public-spirited gentleman or busybody signing "X. Y. Z." will only refer to my letter which appeared in your columns on the 7th he will see all that I have to say at present on the subject of the now much vexed question of Municipal contractors and disqualifications. He will find, I think, that nothing there said on the "principle" of the matter is in any way affected by the subsequently published opinions of eminent counsel, therefore the situation is not altered. As I then pointed out the election is the business of the ratepayers rather than mine, and perhaps this gives your correspondent excuse for troubling them ; but he is rather travelling beyond his record when he predicts "that Government will never sanction his (that is, my) nomination." This last turn is altogether beside the mark. There is no "nomination" in the matter, and no question of "sanction." It will be time enough when I am elected for "X.Y.Z." or any other busybody to invoke against the ratepayers' choice the technicality of a purposeless and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY, JULY 21.

GALLOWAY PURSE.

Chieftain 1
Nujib 2

ARKAT PURSE.

Marquis 1
Prince 2

GRANDSTAND STAKES.

Telegram 1
Orlando 2

MYSORE COMMISSION CUP.

Exeter 1
Hunter 2

CHARGER STAKES.

Night Wind 1
Doncaster 2
Pony 3
Tom Cat 4

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The troopships Crocodile, Malabar, and Euphrates have been ordered to be in readiness for sea by Wednesday next.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Ninth Russian Army Corps has left Nicopolis for Widdin, which it is intended to besiege.

The Russians have taken Kasanlik and are advancing on Phillipopolis.

The Sultan has called out for military service all men capable of bearing arms in the province of Adrianople.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A formidable strike against a reduction of wages has taken place among the employés on the Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio railroads. The traffic is stopped in various places and the military have been called out to disperse the rioters and guard the trains. The Militia in leaving Baltimore were mobbed and had to fire on the people, killing ten and wounding thirty. The rioters burnt the Baltimore station.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT PLEVNA.

The army under the command of Osman Pacha has repulsed an attack by the Russians on Plevna and inflicted heavy loss.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 20, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	7,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	38,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats ..	10,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	95½,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	67,000	do.
Do. do. of Cotton in London..	37,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 20, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras	5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3.
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	108
Bar Silver	54½
Exchange on India	1-8¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	84
5½ per cent. do.	89¼
Total coin in the Bank of France	£88,200,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£97,800,000
Departure—Pembroke.	

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 22.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 22, 7-27 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Hoogley, from China, arrived.

GALE, JULY 22, 8-25 A.M.

French Steamer Irrawaddy, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 22.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.13 P.M.—Weather showery, wind. W., ther. max. 82, min. 75, W. B. 76, bar. 29.91.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3, ther. 83, bar. 30·6.

MANGALORE, 5-7 P.M.—Weather cloudy wind N. E. N. W. S., Fall of rain 53 cents.

VINGORLA, 5·7 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W.S.W. light, ther. 85., Fall of rain 26 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9d.	,,

RAIN has at last fallen at Lahore, and men, cattle, and all nature are rejoicing. It is to be hoped that the monsoon has fairly set in, after the terrible heat lately experienced in the Punjaub.

IT is stated that Major Wigram succeeds to the command of the 16th Lancers, vacated by Colonel Wilkinson; but the latter officer has claims which will probably not keep him in the background for long.

WE regret to record the death of Colonel W. Serres at sea, who, on obtaining two years' leave, was proceeding to Europe. The last appointment he held was that of Commandant of the 2nd Madras N.I.

WE are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. Dalton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna. The deceased fell from his horse a few days ago, but was not apparently much hurt; there was only a cut on one of the ears, but tetanus intervened, and death ensued.

NEWS was received by last mail, that Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, was lying dangerously ill in London, and that little or no hope was entertained of his recovery.

SURGEON MAJOR H. L. RANDELL, principal Civil Medical Officer of the Straits, died on June 22nd. He had been suffering for some time past from dysentery and liver complaint, and very probably had not recovered from the effects of the wound received while on duty in the march to Kinta in the late Perak campaign. The deceased was in his forty-third year. The following changes are likely to take place in the Medical Department of the Colony owing to the death of Dr. Randell, namely, Dr. T. Irvine Bowell, to be appointed acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Dr. Simons, at present Colonial Surgeon at Malacca, to be appointed Colonial Surgeon, in the place of Dr. A. F. Anderson, absent in Europe on leave.

WE regret to learn, says the *Madras Mail*, that the only remaining son of Captain Carmichael, late in charge of Famine Relief Works at Penna-konda, Bellary District, died on the morning of the 1st instant, of acute cholera, as the train reached Trichinopoly station. He left Madras the previous evening accompanied by his father, in perfect health; on reaching Salem he first complained of pain, but having drank a cup of tea appeared relieved. At Erode the first symptoms of cramps showed themselves, which quickly became most severe and incessant, till just as the train reached Trichinopoly station he gently breathed his last in his distressed father's arms. The body was taken to the travellers' bungalow, and buried in the cemetery next morning. In the short space of two years, Captain Carmichael has lost a wife and four children in this country. We understand he was on his way to Negapatam to embark for England, on medical certificate, his health having given way under the arduous famine duties imposed on him in Bellary.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "I doubt not that those who are old residents of Agra, can remember the 5th of July 1857. It was on this day in the afternoon that the 3rd Europeans, a battery of Artillery, the Agra Militia and the Yeomanry Cavalry, marched out of the Fort and gave the rebels battle at the villages of Sueiah and Shahgunge. The unfortunate Sergeant Miller, who has now been reduced to the ranks, was one of the heroes that fought on that memorable day. The rebels were about ten thousand strong, and were strongly fortified. The number of killed and wounded on our side was 132, the rebels losing close upon 600, and had not our soldiers been short of ammunition, and a waggon containing powder for the artillery been blown up, a heavier loss would have been inflicted upon the scoundrels."

TYPHOID FEVER is making terrible ravages in Wellington, and there are upwards of sixty cases amongst the men of the Regiment stationed there. The medical officer has applied for the services of three medical subordinates, owing to the pressure of work at present.

THE Amildar of Mangadi, Mysore, a short time ago found a man cooking and eating the body of a child of about a year and a half old, and as this man has been committed to the Sessions under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, we may come to the conclusion that he first killed the child before he partook of it as food. We have no wish to be sensational, says the *Bangalore Spectator*, but here is a fact that has just happened, and to which the perpetrator was driven on account of famine. Things have come to a terrible pass; such horrors as we have just recorded have happened before, and just at the stage at which the famine in this Province has arrived. It may be that this is not the only case of the kind, that others as horrible are of frequent occurrence. The community of Bangalore have become so inured of late to tales and scenes of distress, that the fact that hundreds are dying around daily, ceases to surprise them.

Two more Muhammadans, Maulvi Sayyad Sharfuddin Ahmad and Maulvi Latifar Rahman, are going to England to study for the Bar. Both of them are students of the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and belong to the Madrassa Literary Club, which has sent out four others of its members within the last eleven months. Maulvi Latifar Rahman is from a respectable family of Jessor, and the other Maulvi, Sayyad Sharfuddin Ahmad, is from the much respected and renowned old Sayyad family of Neora (near Patna), and is a relation of Nawab Amir Ali, Khan Bahadur.

A MEMORANDUM has been addressed to the Madras Government by the Hon'ble Justices Innes and Kindersley, pointing out the necessity for raising the strength of the High Court to its original status of five Judges. The memorandum has been backed by a minute from the Hon'ble Justice Kernan. The Chief Justice, however, has not given his voice in the matter.

THE Calcutta Turf Club have reversed the decision of the Stewards at Wellington in their dispute with Mr. John Miller, and it only remains for those gentlemen to offer an apology to Mr. Miller for the aspersions they have cast on his character as a sportsman, or allow the law to take its course in the suit that is pending against them.

AN attempt, which happily failed, was made on the 7th inst. to pass some 1,200 spurious dollars at the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore. It seems two Chinese women presented themselves and asked for a draft on Hongkong for the above amount, tendering the spurious coin in payment. The dollars looked quite right, but the practised ear of the shroff at once detected a slight difference in the ring. Two hundred dollars were piled on the bank counter, and pronounced by the shroff to be all bad. Upon hearing this, the women at once decamped to a hack gharry in which they came, before they could be seized, or rather perhaps before it was realised that they had deliberately attempted to pass forged dollars. They were followed, however, and seized. The counterfeit coin consists of American trade and Mexican dollars, and the imitation is simply perfect; were it not for the ring, detection would be almost impossible.

DR. STANBROUGH, the Health Officer of Madras, would have us believe that Madras has now nearly 500,000 inhabitants in it. He thus writes in his latest published report on the sanitary state of that city:—"The Census taken in 1871 gives only 397,552 as residents in Municipal Madras, and upon referring to the records the maximum number of inhabitants of a tiled house is put down at 8·2. I have had the numbers of inhabitants of hundreds of tiled houses counted within the last few days, and they average three times the number given in the Census in each house. The number of tiled houses is 35,000; Mr. Gover therefore gives 290,156 inhabitants at the time of taking the Census, whilst I make them two-thirds more, or 580,312, and I do not believe I am wrong. Instead, therefore, the health of the town for the past week being 109·3 per 0/00 of deaths for the year, deducting the 80 strangers dying of diarrhœa in Monegar Choultry and camps, we actually have a death-rate of 67·7 per 0/00 for the year. I have not taken into consideration the number of strangers sleeping in the pials of houses or the increase of the numbers inhabiting the parcheries. Madras is overcrowedd with people, for many of the villagers who were sent away after the heavy rains of 16th and 17th ultimo have returned to the city because they found themselves absolutely destitute at home."

THE minds of some of the leading members of the Hindu community of Lucknow are in a state of excitement on account of a recent order of the City Magistrate directing a Hindu temple which was lately built to be demolished—action being taken, in the first instance, by Mahomedans on the plea that their religious feelings were injured. The Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the city are watching the result of an appeal to the Judicial Commissioner with sensitive interest. It appears, that a well-to-do and respectable mahajan of Saadutgunj some time ago applied for permission to erect a new building within the inclosure of his house, and to make certain minor additions to and alterations in his existing house. The Municipal Committee granted the application; but recently Captain Prendergast's attention was drawn by some Mahomedans to the fact, that the applicant, instead of making alterations in his existing house, had erected a new building, to wit, a *shivala*—and thereby acted illegally, and that his action was calculated to wound the religious feelings of the Mahomedans who lived in the neighbourhood. The City Magistrate, after an inspection of the spot, found that a new *shivala* had certainly been erected inside the applicant's existing house, but that there were no Mahomedan mosques in the vicinity, and that only a few Mahomedans lived contiguous to where the *shivala* had been built. After some consideration, the Magistrate came to the conclusion, however, that the newly-built temple should be knocked down, and passed a peremptory order accordingly, adding that in default of compliance with his order within a week, the owner of the house should pay a fine of Rs. 10 per diem. On hearing of this order the man was bewildered, for he could not think of demolishing the temple of his family idol, nor could he with impunity disregard the Magistrate's order. He at once lodged an appeal in the Sessions Judge's Court, where, to his amazement, the City Magistrate's order was upheld. He has since gone up to the highest tribunal for that justice which, he thinks, has been denied him by the courts below, and the result of the final appeal is looked forward to with deep interest by every member of the Hindu community.

THE Shiahs and Sooncs have fallen out in Mandalay. The King of Burma, who has shown so much favour of late to the Persian community owing to the presence of the Persian Ambassador, has excited the jealousy of the other sections of the Mahomedan community, who mauled the Persians considerably. A Soonee informant says, that when the Shiahs asked the King's Ministers to forward to His Majesty their complaint against the Soonees, many of whom are Mahomedan Mughs from Arakan in the Royal service, they, the Ministers, expressed their disinclination to do so, as the Soonees were held in high estimation by the King owing to their prayers having brought rain when his own astrologers had failed in doing so.

THE *Lucknow Times*:—England has superseded the Mahomedan Government and quelled a great insurrection, in which the Mahomedans formed no insignificant element—at a time of revolution. Yet she apprehends, that at this present peaceful moment a revolution abroad is likely to stimulate her Mahomedan subjects to a combined action. During a period of prolonged peace many Musulmans have acquired much property and influence, which they cannot be so insane as to hazard for a cause with which their material interests are not in the least concerned. Besides, what with schisms and what with the lapse of time, the Mahomedans have lost that bigotry and enthusiasm which once formed a most distinguishing trait in their religion; nor is the fall of Turkey a matter of so absorbing an interest to them as to kindle their passions and induce a kind of political union of those members of their race who are scattered over India. Add to all these the effects of English education on the high class Mahomedans, in the infusion of noble sentiments and the imbibing of the habits of Western modes of thought as distinguished from the Oriental—effects such as these are hardly reconcilable to a wish on the part of the influential Musulmans of India for the subversion of the British Raj, much less to a combined action for that purpose.

AN Austrian chemist, Mr. Adalbert Frederick Noback, of Bohemia, has obtained a patent from the Imperial Government for an invention called "Beer extract," by which beer in a condensed and solidified form can, for any length of time, be preserved in a dry state, in any climate, and without its quality deteriorating. To dissolve for consumption, a fermentation of a few days only is required to obtain pale ale or porter according to the description of extract. The price in Prague is florins 37 per 50 Ks. (or about 110 lbs. English), a quantity sufficient to produce 250 to 350 litres of beer (or about 54 to 66 gallons). Breweries according to this system have already been established in Austria, Italy, Spain, and Havannah.

BUNGLING LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have heard a good deal lately of the anomalies of the present Municipal Act; let me point out one that is interesting to those curious in such matters. In the present list of voters the names of Mr. Mull and Mr. Geary both appear; the former in right of rates paid in the first half of last year, the latter in virtue of the same rates and taxes paid in his own name for the second half of 1876. Thus any ratepayer of Rs. 50 can, by paying the one half year in his own and the other half in any other name, obtain two votes, and any householder liable for a larger sum can, by sub-dividing the totals into fractional sums of fifty rupees each and paying each in a separate name, obtain an equivalent number of votes.

Did our local legislators contemplate this result of their combined wisdom? TOMMY'S UNCLE.

SCHOOL FARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your philanthropic correspondent "A Friend of Children" has hit upon a cheap and rather ingenious mode of advertising the claims of the Cawnpore Memorial School. Let us hope that his touting will be rewarded as it deserves. I was before aware of the dietetic attractions which the proprietors of the institution mentioned hold out to the young idea; but I have certainly never before heard the issuing of a bill of fare seriously commended as "of advantage to the repute of schools adopting the plan." Macaulay's remarks on book-puffing are so applicable to this form of advertisement that I cannot refrain from quoting them. "A butcher of the higher class disdains to ticket his meat. We expect some reserve, some decent pride, in our halter and our boot-maker. But no artifice by which notoriety can be obtained is thought too abject for a" SCHOOLMASTER.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 17 JULY.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the races, and a large number of people collected on the course, though it was plain to be seen that the European community did not muster in such force as in former years. Why this should be is not easy. I am at a loss to understand. It may be that the famine has something to do with this falling off, for people, as a rule, have very little money just now, and as racing is a luxury, they are obliged to keep clear of it. However this may be, the fact remains that fewer Europeans were present than on former occasions. The weather was fine, though about five in the evening it looked as if we were going to have a good shower of rain; but it cleared up again in a few minutes, and was as bright as ever, and to make the day more pleasant, there was a cool wind blowing the whole time. The first race was put down for four o'clock, and by that time all were on the course, and the horses for the first race were brought out for a preliminary canter, and this performance confirmed the convictions that had been previously formed.

The first race to come off was the Maiden Galloway Purse for Arabs, and for this there were three horses entered. Khamil, the property of Abdool Rahmon, was the favourite from the first, and he justified the opinion that had been formed of him. The three set off at once, and for a time Knight of the Garter took the lead, which, however, he did not long maintain, and the favourite came to the fore, and kept it to the last, though Nujeeb at one time tried hard to catch him up. Khamil went past the post a winner by about three lengths, and the second was Nujeeb. The race ended as everybody expected. I give the order of this race:—

"MAIDEN GALLOWAY PURSE."—Rupees 350. For Arab Galloways. R. C. Weight for age. Winner of the season 3 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st April, Rs. 50; 1st May, Rs. 75; 1st June, Rs. 100; 1st July, Rs. 150.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	c a g Khamil	9 0	Oomar..... 1
Ali Bin Amer's...	b a g Nujeeb	8 4	Finch 2
Capt. Davison's ...	b a g Knight of the Garter.....	9 0	Bowen..... 3

The time this race occupied was 2m. 38 sec.

The next race excited great interest as the horses were good, and a good deal of money had been plunged upon them. Lord Clifden was the favourite, and when he was brought out he looked in capital form, and went through a preliminary gallop in first rate order. The Crown Prince elicited a good deal of attention, and he certainly was the second favourite before the race began. I never experienced a more tiresome start in all my life. The horses were more than half an hour in getting off, and they made eight false starts. Like everything else, however, this came to an end, and for a time the eight horses that were entered kept well together. But this did not last long, and at the end Oborister came in first with Crown Prince second to him. Lord Clifden, who was last, and as he was being brought back it was plain to see that there was something wrong with him, and so it turned out. He had sprung a vein in his off hind leg, and when he was brought back into the paddock blood was spurting out from the leg in a regular stream. The wound was bandaged as soon as possible, and the horse was taken home, and we hope will most certainly be will not be able to put in an appearance again during the present races. Every man on the course deeply sympathised with the owner, who is so well known, and so highly respected by all racing men in this part of India. Not only was the owner disappointed at this mishap, but a good many who had betted on the horse were equally so. If it had not been for this accident, I think he would have shown first at the winning post. I give you the order of this race:—

"TRIAL STAKES."—Rupees 500. One mile. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winner of one season, 3 lbs.; two or more seasons, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance on 1st March, Rs. 50; 1st April, Rs. 75; 1st May, Rs. 100; 1st June, Rs. 150; 1st July, Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Downall's ....c a h Chorister		9 12	Bowen..... 1
H. H. Maharajah of Jodporue's.....blk e h Crown Prince.....		9 5	Finch ... 2
Mr. Covey's .....b w g Hunter.....		9 2	Vinall ... 0
Mr. Pilgrim's.....b w h Lord Clifden		9 5	David 0
Capt. Langford's...b w m The Bird.....		9 0	Chapman.. 0
Major Farwell's...b w g Silver Thaw		9 2	Mr. Gayer... 0
Mr. Thomas's.....blk w g Exeter.....		9 2	Donaldson 0
Mr. Downall's.....b w g Exeter.....		9 2	Walsh ... 0

Time.—1m. 50 sec.

But the next race, "The Maharajah's Cup," was the event of the day, and the favourite, after the fashion of his kind, aid not maintain his reputation. Caractacus was far ahead of the rest in the betting, while the winner, Scamp, was nowhere. He is a small horse, and not so taking as several of the others, but he came in first, though Caractacus was not far behind, and Young Shere Ali was on their footsteps. Struck Oil, on which there had been a good deal of betting, was nowhere. The order of the race is as follows:—

"H. H. THE MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs and Mysore bred horses. Arab weight for age. ¼ mile. Winner of the season, 9 lbs. extra. Entrance on 1st March, Rs. 50; 1st April, Rs. 100; 1st May, Rs. 150; 1st June, Rs. 200; 1st July Rs. 300.

	st. lbs.		
Abdool Rahmon's...b a c Scamp		8 1	Oomar ... 1
Mr Aubrey's .....b a c Caractacus ...		8 4	Vinall..... 2
H H Aga Khan's..b a h Young Shere Allee.....		8 11	Syed 0
H H Aga Khan's..c a h Surferaz		8 7	Rowjee ... 0
Aga Alee Asker's..b a c Railway		8 1	Williamson 0
Abdool Rahmon's..g a c Saunterer ...		8 1	Gerrard... 0
Mr Herbert's ..... g a h Child of the Desert.....		9 0	Welsh ... 0
Mr Herbert's .....b a c King Arthur..		8 1	Bowen ... 0
Mr Downall's .....g a h Desert Ranger		8 1	Blackburn 0
H H the Maharajah of Joudhpore's...b a c Struck Oil ...		8 1	Finch..... 0

Time—3min. round the course.

The next race of the evening was the Bangalore Cup, for which there were six horses entered, and among them Pegasus and Alligator were the favourites, and there was not much difference in the betting between the two. But neither of them came first to the winning post, but a comparative outsider—Telegram—though Alligator only let him do it by half a length. This was a very exciting race, and the finish was very good. For more than half the distance the horses could be seen all in a cluster, and then a cloud of dust for a moment hid the whole from sight, but when this cleared away it was plain to be seen which was the the winner. This is the order of the race:—

"BANGALORE CUP."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English, Colonial and Country-bred maidens. Weight for age and class. Mysore bred horses allowed 1 stone. Winners of the season, 3 lbs. extra. ¼ mile. Entrance on 1st March. Rs. 50; 1st April, Rs. 100; 1st May, Rs. 150; 1st June, Rs. 200; 1st July, Rs. 300.

	st. lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's..b w g Moobarus		8 10	Rowjee... 1
Mr. Aubrey's .....b w g Telegram.....		9 0	Vinall 2
Capt. Langford's....blk w g Black Swan		8 0	Chapman 0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's ..... b w g Alligator.....		8 11	Oomar ... 0
Mr. Downall's .....b w g Orlando		8 5	Blackburn 0
Maharajah Perlah Sing's .....b w g Pegasus		8 5	Finch..... 0

Time—2m. 55 sec.

The last race came a little after six, and I cannot say that it was the most interesting. It was the Hack Race, and the horses were ridden either by their owners or their friends. This most certainly was not a brilliant race. It was said that some of the animals had actually traversed the streets and roads of Bangalore with back carriages behind them. This may be a libel, but the appearance of some of the animals was anything but taking. The horses were not shy, and they got off well together, and Catafelta came in first, with King's Own as his second. The order is as follows:—

"HACK RACE."—Rupees 200. ½ mile. For all horses. English and Colonial to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Arab and Country breds, 9 st. 7lbs. Winner to be sold by auction if claimed within ½ of an hour after the race. Should the price exceed Rs. 600, the surplus to go to the Fund. To close and name at 7 a. m., the day before the race. Entrance Rupees 30. P. P.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Irvine's.....g w g Catafelta.....		11 7	Mr Irvine. 1
Mr. Herbert's n's...c w g King's Own.....		11 7	Mr Gaye.. 0
Mr. Clement's.....c w g Kelly		11 7	Owner ... 0
Mr. Covey's .....b w m Blue Mantle.		11 7	Mr Going. 0
Mr. Jeekee's.....br w m Vanity		11 7	Owner..... 0

It was now growing dusk, and the course began to be cleared, and I can only say that this day's racing was very successful, and is a good harbinger of which is to come. The next races come off to-morrow, and I shall not fail to let you know both by telegram and letter what the results are.

F. GOODALL.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, arrived in Bombay harbour from Genoa on Saturday last, at 6 a.m.:—

From Genoa—Major Negrion, Rev and Mrs H Pope, Mr J Simeon.
From Port Said—Mr Giulia Rostchard, Mr and Mrs C Ferrari, Mr S Romeo.
From Aden—Mr Dajee B Mody.

A MR. HENON, from Bombay, has been appointed Secretary and Engineer to the Promo Municipality. There were, we believe, upwards of one hundred applicants for the post from all parts of India.

THEFT AT COLABA.—On Saturday, a man, named Jeya Heera, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, on being adjudged guilty of stealing a silver necklace, valued at Rs. 22, from a dwelling house at Colaba.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A man named Ramsenrun Bahadoor, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for committing a criminal breach of trust in respect of certain property, valued Rs. 7, belonging to Mr. Tait and Manuel Carvalo, entrusted to prisoner.

A REQUISITION signed by over 1,800 members of the Parsee community of all grades was sent in on Saturday last to the trustees of the Parsee Charity Funds, requesting them to convene a public meeting of all the Zoroastrians in Bombay for the purpose of recognising Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the third Baronet, as the head of the Parsee community.

"AN ENGINEER" writes to us, "Referring to a paragraph which appears in the columns of your issue of the 20th current, I should feel obliged by being informed, through the medium of your valuable journal, of the address in England of Sir Chandoe Stanhope Hoskin Reade (for that is his full name, I believe), as I am interested in hearing of Sir Chandoe again, whom I was acquainted with in India."

WE hear that His Excellency the Governor General of Goa is dangerously ill, and that he has telegraphed to the Lisbon Government for permission to return to Portugal. The people exhibit much anxiety as to His Excellency's condition, crowds gathering about the palace to enquire after the sufferer. It is rumoured that on retirement of the present Governor, Mr. Carlos Eugenio, the Governor of Macao, will succeed him.

A SCHOOLMASTER writes:—"I see that a very considerable reduction is about to be made in the banghy and book parcel postage. As a schoolmaster, allow me to say that when this new regulation comes into operation, I will answer for both my boys and myself purchasing nearly twice as many books as hitherto. Up to the present time, our great difficulty has been, that the postage freequently almost doubled the price of books."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The suit filed by Pherozbai, daughter of Dinshaw Jamsetjee, against Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Davar, to recover Rs. 20,000 damages on account of a breach of promise of marriage, was expected to have been settled out of Court by the defendant undertaking either to marry the plaintiff or to pay Rs. 10,000 as damages. It appears, however, that he will do neither one nor the other; the consequence is, that the suit will now be prosecuted.

A FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—We hear that a movement has been set on foot by Rao Saheb Lalshunker for establishing a Founding Hospital in Bombay, for the purpose of checking the practice of child-murder at present, it is alleged, so common. A good start has been made, the following gentlemen having subscribed the subjoined handsome amounts:—Dwarkadas Wassonjee, Esq. Rs. 1,501; the Hon. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Rs. 1,001; Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq., Rs. 1,001; Tapidas Varjdas, Esq. Rs. 1,001; Morarjee Goculdas, Esq., Rs. 1,001.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The Revd. Domingo Rodrigues, of Mahim, appeared on Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against him by Caetano Fernandez, in respect of a certain amount alleged to have been received by defendant on account of the purchase of certain cocoanut trees, and not fulfilling the contract in respect of those trees. Mr. Framjee Patek appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, appeared on behalf the defence. At the opening of the case by the counsel for the prosecution his Worship, finding it to be one for a civil court, referred the complainant accordingly.

THE Master Attendant at Bassein reports that on the 14th March last, the German barque Sgnidt, under pilotage charge, touched on a rock, hitherto unknown, having a depth of only 17 feet on it at low water springs, situated in mid-channel abreast of the north-east point of Hinghie Island. The Government of British Burma have issued instructions to survey and buoy this danger; the exact position, therefore, of the rock will be notified. Information has also been received from Mr. John Robson, master of the ship Loch Maraicch, of the existence of a rock on which that vessel struck on the 17th April last, whilst off the coast of Pegu, on her passage from Bombay to Rangoon. The rock has a depth of 9 feet on it at low water spring tides, and within a distance of 100 yards from it is a depth of 12 fathoms. This danger is not laid down on any of the Admiralty charts; and as the coast is very imperfectly known, great caution is necessary whilst navigating in this neighbourhood.

FORGERY OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT GOA.—About two months ago the Goa Government discovered that an extensive number of forged stampr, of a style somewhat superior to those manufactured for its own use, were in circulation. It was an evil which, if it could not be traced and suppressed, it must be checkmated; a council was therefore summoned, which agreed that a white star should be placed on the stamps invisible to the naked eye, as the genuine stamps to protect the State against this forgery. A bulletin was consequently published suspending the use of the old stamps, which resulted in the stoppage of all correspondence between Goa and British India, and the Post Office was deluged with letters which could not be forwarded, inasmuch as the new had not been announced. Shortly another notification appeared, that new stamps from Portugal had arrived, and would be put into circulation on and from the 15th July, when the old stamps would cease to be recognized. The inconvenience and annoyance to private individuals all this has entailed, may be easily imagined; but the crowning episode of the business is, that the expedient has failed. The new stamps were issued on the 15th inst., but information has reached Bombay that the whole supply of twenty *reis* (used for the lowest rate of letters) are already sold!

MRS. TAGORE, wife of Mr. Suttendronath Tagore, C. S., Judge of Ahmedabad, has arrived at Liverpool with their children for education. Native gentlemen, who have visited England, are now sending their wives and children to England for education. This is a new feature altogether of native society.—*Indian Mirror.*

FAMINE RATES.—The grain dealers in Poona, in consequence of the rain holding off, have increased the price of grain two rupees to every pallah. It must now be fairly said, that grain is sold in the market at famine prices. No rain has fallen yet, and the weather is not such as it ought to be at the end of July. People are most anxiously looking out for rain but there is none of it yet. The clouds that gather are soon dispersed by the wind. We have now been more than three weeks without rain, except a slight drizzle now and then, in the absence of which all sorts of diseases are appearing. It is true that the climate is good, and the weather is cool in the mornings and evenings; but rain is much needed both for cultivation and for the public health. We hope we shall soon be blessed with a heavy downpour, otherwise the young crops as well as the public health will suffer. As we are writing, dark thick clouds are visible in every direction.—*Poona Observer.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 14th July 1877, was 3,10,948 maunds and in money Rs. 2,22,562. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 14th July 1877.	Week ending 15th July 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 19,131	Mds 16,244	...	Mds 4,113
Amount	Rs. 9,815	Rs. 13,984	...	Rs. 4,379
GRAIN AND SEEDS— Weight	Mds 4,57,378	Mds 1,62,885	Mds 2,94,513	...
Amount	Rs. 2,44,854	Rs. 54,156	Rs. 1,90,698	...
SALT— Weight	Mds 4704	Mds 15,694	...	Mds 10,990
Amount	Rs. 2,751	Rs. 9,489	...	Rs. 6,748
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 6,740	Mds 1,639	Mds 5,101	...
Amount	Rs. 24,356	Rs. 5,399	Rs. 18,957	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 7,784	Mds 10,731	...	Mds 2,947
Amount	Rs. 12,654	Rs. 11,497	Rs. ...	1,157
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 1,22,354	Mds 92,950	Mds 29,404	...
Amount	Rs. 72,329	Rs. 49,382	Rs. 22,947	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 6,11,071	Mds 3,00,133	Mds 3,10,948	...
Amount	Rs. 3,66,48	Rs. 1,43,927	Rs. 2,22,562	...

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th July 1877, was 53,505 maunds and in money Rs. 22,098. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 14th July 1877.	Week ending 15th July 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	Mds 783	..	Mds 783	...
Amount	Rs. 616	..	Rs. 616	...
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 55,315	Mds 11,794	Mds 43,419	...
Amount	Rs. 15,393	Rs. 3,300	Rs. 12,917	...
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 447	Mds 617	...	Mds 170
Amount	Rs. 165	Rs. 225	...	Rs. 60
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 1,209	Mds 959	Mds 250	...
Amount	Rs. 3,037	Rs. 1,689	Rs. 1,358	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 2,439	Mds 2,387	Mds 52	...
Amount	Rs. 1,910	Rs. 1,932	...	Rs. 22
SALT— Weight	Mds 4,677	Mds 3,879	Mds 798	...
Amount	Rs. 1,883	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 817	...
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 3,981	Mds 2,287	Mds 1,594	...
Amount	Rs. 1,103	Rs. 305	Rs. 800	...
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 857	Mds 561	Mds 296	...
Amount	Rs. 434	Rs. 217	Rs. 217	...
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 37,207	Mds 30,704	Mds 6,503	...
Amount	Rs. 13,022	Rs. 7,562	Rs. 5,460	...
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 1,06,793	Mds 53,388	Mds 53,505	...
Amount	Rs. 37,48	Rs. 15,36	Rs. 22,098	...

AT all the large and important seaports in India on the road thereto, England could always depend on a number of large steamers, well-found, well-manned, and strongly built, suitable either to serve as transports or as swift cruisers. The P. & O. Company possesses such a fleet constantly running between England and the East. The B. I. S. N. Co. possesses such a fleet actually in Indian waters. We have no doubt that considerations such as these have weight with the authorities when arranging for the contracts for carrying the mails. And it is right that it should be so. Different conditions obtain with regard to a mail contract for India, and a mail contract with the United States and Canada. The more ample the means of communication between England and India, the stronger is the tie which binds the two countries. No doubt the work of the Steam Companies is sometimes not quite perfect. Men are apt to grumble if their letters and papers are a day late, and they are in a manner, perhaps, justified in so doing. But to alter Shakespeare a little, ships are

...LY CONFESSION.

(*Times*, June 29.)

LORD REDESDALE's inquiry in the House of Lords, the week before last, respecting "The Priest in Absolution" was on Thursday followed up in the House of Commons by Mr. Cowen and Mr. Forsyth, and we have the promise, or the menace, of further discussion of the subject in Parliament. It is a matter, indeed, of which, we fear, a good deal is likely to be heard. The case is not merely that of one or two fanatics circulating doctrines which, at any rate in England, are not likely to find many adherents, but of an association of clergymen, ministers of a great national institution, organizing a kind of conspiracy for the stealthy introduction of practices which this nation regards as detestable, and for that purpose circulating among themselves, a secret manual of a character which at once explains and justifies such detestation. A certain Ritualistic society—for we will not insult the most sacred of symbols by quoting the society's full name—containing, it is said, about 700 members, most of them clergymen of the Church of England, has, it appears, printed this now notorious work as a manual for "priests" in receiving confessions. It specifies, in detail, like similar Roman Catholic books, as many as may be of the innumerable iniquities and frailties of which poor human nature is known to be capable; and, in consequence, especially on one delicate subject it presents an unwholesome and even revolting analysis of passions, temptations, and desires respecting which a healthy instinct dictates as a rule a severe reticence. The Attorney-General did not hesitate to say that if the book were circulated among the people, in his opinion, "those who caused it to be so circulated would be liable to be proceeded against for the publication of an obscene and disgusting book," and few who read the extracts quoted by Lord Redesdale in the House of Lords will dispute the justice of these epithets. However, the book is not thus circulated, and it escapes, therefore, either such a prosecution, as that which was on Thursday brought to a close, or such interference as that which would not long ago, in the conviction of a learner against auricular confession. These offences against the law it avoids, but whether what it really designs is practically less pernicious may well be doubted. It instructs the clergymen in whose hands it is placed to examine persons who come to confess to them on the offensive details in question. No matter what the subject—no matter how closely it may touch the intimacies of married life, the modesties of youth—these priests are to have all possible perversions of nature in view, and, as they see fit, to ask leading question on such subjects. This, it should be distinctly kept in view, is the gist of the book. Whatever our correspondent "G. M. C." may say, it is a very commonplace and poor mimicry of Roman Catholic guides to the Confessional. Its real attraction to the clergy who obey it is that it assumes they have the right to establish a moral Inquisition over their flocks, so that nothing may be done which is not to be submitted to the priest for his approval or condemnation. It inculcates, first, habitual confession to priests, of the Church of England, and, secondly, the intrusion of the priest into the recesses of the consciousness and conscience of those who confess to him on such subjects as we have indicated.

The public will have as little difficulty in pronouncing on such a book as they have had in pronouncing on the book published by Mr. Bradlaugh; but it is none the less an instructive coincidence which brings the two subjects simultaneously before the public mind. The plea set up for this Ritualistic Society is that its members are actuated by the most virtuous intentions, that their design is the suppression of vice and the welfare of society, and that they conceive themselves intrusted with a sacred commission to pursue these ends by the particular means they have adopted. Be it so. We have neither the right nor the disposition to impugn their motives. Indeed, we believe their leaders cannot understand how injuriously their suggestions may operate on natures of warmer passions than theirs. It is also urged on their behalf, as by "G. M. C." this morning, that the analyses of vice which the book contains are of the nature of scientific statements, such as are to be found in medical works, and that, especially when confined to the perusal of a professional class, they are not calculated to promote vicious excitement or pander to morbid curiosity. Again, it is unnecessary to dispute this contention, whatever the opinion we may privately entertain as to the wholesomeness of such reading even for a priestly caste. But the Lord Chief Justice pointed out in the case of "The Queen *vs.* Bradlaugh," that neither of these pleas is adequate to defend such a book from the condemnation the jury pronounced on Mr. Bradlaugh's publication. There remains the question—"the very gist of the inquiry"—whether the practices which, as a matter of fact, are recommended in the book are calculated to deprave public morals. "Are they, or are they not," said the Chief Justice, "things which might be resorted to without injury to public morals, in order to remedy existing evils, or are they such that we had better bear the evil s that we know of rather than encourage means which have a demoralizing result?" That the authors "honestly believe that they are justified in advocating those means to be resorted to, we cannot doubt." As the Chief Justice could say this of Mr. Bradlaugh, so it may be equally said of Mr. Mackonochie and his friends. But the main question remains "whether the theory proposed or the result is calculated to degrade and debase the morals of those who practise it." The broad issue which is raised by these clergymen could not be more definitely stated, and it is upon this issue, independently of any collateral considerations that as decisive a verdict will be pronounced by the public in the one case as in the other. They will say that, looking generally to the practices it inculcates, "the book is calculated to deprave public morals," though they may "entirely exonerate the authors from any corrupt motives in publishing it." This is a matter, like the other, on which the good sense of the nation is the ultimate arbiter; and there is, perhaps, no social and religious question on which the public at large have so deep and intense a conviction as that the practice of habitual confession is essentially debasing and depraving, alike to confessor and to penitent. This book is proof sufficient. It must be taken to represent the natural and inevitable result of the principle. These priests are confessorative novices, rather shy at their work, and they instinctively keep their proceedings as secret as possible. Yet the book prescribes inquiries to be put to women and children of such a character that, as the Primate said, a husband or a father who knew what they had been addressed to his wife or child would be bound to tell the man never to enter his house again.

Even were the book of a less obviously offensive character, the revelation it affords would be sufficiently startling, and would abundantly justify the public denunciation it has received and must receive. Putting out of sight for a moment its ultimate results, habitual confession to priests is a practice which English husbands and parents in general will never endure to have inculcated upon their families. Exceptional cases, of course, may arise in this as in any other subject, when a man or woman may properly find comfort in a confidence to some discreet and neighbourly clergyman; and the Prayer-book, of course, makes the said exercise lawful. But it is a flagrant perversion of those exceptional directions to convert them into the rule; and to suppose that what the Prayer-book countenances is not the mere spontaneous unbosoming of a racked conscience, but the habitual application of a moral thumbscrew to the whole inner nature. That with which we here have to deal is an avowed attempt to establish confession as a rule, and to apply it to every detail of life. A priest is to interfere in every household, to direct a wife in the discharge of her duties to her husband, children in their relations to their parents and their schoolfellows, girls in their relations to their mothers, their fathers, and, at length, their lovers, and so on through every delicate relationship. The bloom is to be rubbed off every modest flower of womanly, manly, and youthful feeling by the introduction of the hand of a confessor into the most secret recesses of the heart, and there are to be no two human beings in the world, not even a husband and a wife, without the eye and the authority of a priest between them. Even were the thoughts inquired into of a less delicate character, the moral and mental tyranny of a system by which one mind is required to reveal itself wholly and habitually to another mind would be equally pernicious and intolerable. The English people, as a whole, notwithstanding the perversion of some wrongheaded and some feeble folk among them, have only one thing to say to this system. They do not care what arguments may be adducible in excuse for it. A long time ago they had some centuries' experience of it, and they see at the present day what are the results it produces elsewhere, and their mind is made up. They will have none of it. They will have it at no price; and there's no institution they would not sacrifice, no system they would not repudiate, if it became the home and the protection of such practices. If this society cannot be suppressed among the clergy, rough times may be expected for the Church of England. The public take a comparatively languid and contemptuous interest in the disputes raised by the Ritualists on points of ceremonial. But if, as now appears, Ritualism means the inculcation of habitual confession, with all its consequences, Mr. Mackonochie and his friends must go, or the Established Church must go with them. It is difficult to believe that the Bishops have been so ignorant of what was going on as not to have been able to discourage it, or its promoters, more decisively. One of them, at all events, has set them a good example, and the sooner they imitate the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in this respect the better. As illustrated by this revelation, Ritualism as represented by the members of this Society is nothing less than a conspiracy against public morals, and it is the first duty of all friends of the Church to purge it of such a poison.

AN UNFORTUNATE BARON.

"H." sends the following communication to the *Madras Mail*:—

"Soon after the Franco-Prussian War, rumours were current of the intention of the new German Empire to develop its naval power by the establishment of stations on the Eastern Seas. Amongst other localities, Delagoa Bay was chosen as an appropriate place for the above purpose; and a Baron Von Krant, a Hessian nobleman, a sister of whom was a maid of honour to our Princess Alice, was delegated to enter into negotiations with the Portuguese Government in view to the purchase of the bay hour named. Previous to starting via Zanzibar to Delagoa Bay, the Baron spent some little time in Bombay, and being of a frank and communicative nature, he made no particular secret of the business that brought him to India. Among others who interviewed him was a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who, I believe, held a position in the Bombay Secretariat, and who, much to the Baron's disgust, sent a paragraph to one of the local newspapers regarding the intelligence of the German Empire in the Indian ocean. The eventual result was that the Baron fell into disgrace with his employers, and his commission was cancelled.

"I happened to meet the Baron Von Krant at——when, after finding out I was an Anglo-Indian, he used to pour out his grievances on the Delagoa Bay affair. He was a good-looking, bright-complexioned Teuton, with cheery blue eyes, which glistened brightly behind his gold rimmed spectacles, and his company was by no means to be despised over a cigar. He had been a very extensive traveller, pretty nearly all over the world, and had a fund of entertaining stories wherewith to amuse his companion of the moment. Notwithstanding his tolerably large experience, he was by no means what is called a 'knowing' man, and on one point we used to have rather long arguments. 'Your Indian Government,' the Baron would say, 'is admirable but mein Gott! how the people detest you. To this I used to reply, 'Yes, that's what all you Continental people say. You forget, in the first place, that you ask the people a leading question, and that they tell you exactly what they think you will be pleased to hear; while in the second place you imagine that they would not hate you if you were in our places. Don't lay that flattering unction to your soul, my dear Baron; for I question whether they would not hate any other European nation a great deal worse than ourselves.' Notwithstanding our arguments, I confess, I was sorry when the time came for us to part—he Baron for Italy, while I went north, for the sweet shady side of Pall Mall. That was two years ago, and I have never seen the Baron since, though I have not seldom recalled to particular story of his, regarding the domestic affairs of his friend and former host, the Imaum of Muscat. To-day, however, taking up my *Times*, I read as follows under the heading of Telegraphic Intelligence, Berlin, July 23:—'A gentleman, calling himself Baron Fredrick von Krant, a Hessian nobleman, a few days ago, was arrested at Plojesti by the Russian General von Stein, the chief of the Russian Field Police. After a short trial, the prisoner, it is stated, was shot.' Here is a tragedy that seems to require explanation. Of all the men I ever came across, Baron Krant was certainly the last one to go to Plojesti to assassinate the Emperor Alexander; and it is the personal safety of the Czar, I believe, that the General von Stein was sent to Plojesti to watch over."

PARABLE IN STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN.

SIR,—The events now occurring in Europe, so earnestly directing attention to that most important and coveted high-way, Egypt, suggest to the intellectual and reading world more reasons for anxiety respecting the safety of what is well called "our heritage" in that deeply interesting land, than to those connected only with political and territorial considerations—and they are great enough. I allude to its wondrous archæological treasures, those known and those probably yet to be known, and chiefest to that one marvellous and mysterious object, the Great Pyramid of Jizeh, (says Professor Piazzi Smith, in his deeply interesting and laborious work) that transcends in importance all the rest, which stands out distinct and distinguished from all its fellows by its giant size—its wondrous internal structure, its superior and even exquisite finish, the deep mysteries of its origin, and the hitherto inscrutable destiny of its purpose.* This stupendous and primeval structure, erected by unknown hands (thought fully believed to be the "chosen of God," the Jews) upwards of 4,000 years ago—before even Abraham's day, and nearer to those of Noah—is by half the world regarded with no deeper interest than is attached to the monster and shattered Temple of Mingoon in Burmah, not a hundred years old, and by the majority of even the reading world as nothing more than a gigantic pyramidal Tomb of the Pharoahs, which many modern tourists gaze upon as a huge monumental curiosity—and nothing more. So little consciousness does it ever appear to have existed of the deep interest it was exciting amongst learned men, that as late as 1864, when Professor Smith's work appeared, a travelled and most entertaining author, writing in that year, and describing his own visit to the *interior* of the Pyramid joccosely and recklessly observes that "it was explored long ago, for other reason than to examine what was once concealed. For equally good reasons we enter the shaft"—and having done so and returned, he informs his readers that "the Royal sarcophagus was there—but it was empty." Little does he seem to suspect that—†

So little familiarity have I found around me with this "parable in stone," that with the object of interesting your readers whose attention may not hitherto have been directed to it, and of eliciting information from you and others more deeply read in the matter than myself, but whose interest may have slept, I venture to put in form of query—to how many is it known that though in Egypt, the Great Pyramid is not believed to be of Egypt—that is, of Egyptian design or architect? that from the finely polished marble slabs which at one time formed the beautiful outside coating of the Pyramid, are constructed nearly all the Mahomedan mosques in Cairo? that every angle of the building outside and every strange formation, every nook and corner in and around it, is unique—and every one displays to the investigating minds of learned mathematicians some application to scientific matters (from astronomy to the measuring of corn), which concern the interests of the whole civilized world, from the highest to the lowest, the most learned and most ignorant; and, hidden during the Dark Ages, are seen only now to await acceptance and adoption in an enlightened Christian age? To how many is it known that the extraordinary contents of this building remained shut up from the knowledge of living some 3,000 years of the world's ignorance until (strange instrument) the cupidity of the Mahomedan Caliph Al Mamoun, above a thousand years ago, prompted the breaking through, in barbarous fashion, of the massive case to reach the riches believed to be within. And riches there were, but not such as to gratify the astonished and disappointed Caliph; a room in the very centre of the great pile, empty of every thing but an empty stone coffer standing in the midst! To reach this chamber, after inconceivable labour, cutting through upwards of one hundred feet of solid masonry, how many extraordinary, long and unintelligible passages had to be traversed, of strange shapes and varied dimensions, with ponderous stone portcullis fashioned workmanship, apparently guarding the entrance of the mysterious chamber! To how many is it known that this mysterious coffer, so long regarded, even by the learned, merely as a sarcophagus for the entombment of some Pharoah or King Cheops, proves to be no sarcophagus, but a lidless stone chest, of polished prophyry, without any inscription, occupying the centre of a chamber, which is found lined with blocks of polished granite, put together with such exquisite skill that the joints are barely discernible; that this stone chest is now believed—I may rather say proved—by more modern and more learned interpreters (the lamented John Taylor in particular) to have been intended for a universal "metrical standard of capacity," that the linear measure of the base of this colossal monument, Pyramid itself, viewed in the light of the philosophical connection between time and space, has yielded a standard measure of length which is more admirably and learnedly earth-commensurable than anything which has ever yet entered into the mind of man to conceive even up to the last discovery of modern metrological science; that (to borrow from Professor Smith's general summation) the Great Pyramid is pre-historic, pre-Mosaic; that it remained sealed in all its more important divisions to an advanced period of the Christian dispensation, and is found "free from that accursed thing which formed the leprosy of the East in ancient days—idolatry; that the proportions of its mountain-like side and base have been found to contain a solution of one of the most radical problems in pure mathematics, and of constant recurrence in high metrology; that within it are found the length of the sacred cubit of Moses, by which the Pyramid itself was constructed, and the measure of the Hebrew chomer; and in short, that it contains within itself a store of scientific knowledge and instruction in numerous matters of the highest importance, solving problems wherein the most learned of scientific men have long been, and still are, labouring? To characterising which marvel language seems to fail, for the whole exhibits the remarkable phenomena of things which, both on scriptural and scientific grounds, are shown and proved to have been on the early days of the world—in the Pyramid day, and 4,000 years therefrom—to mere human power—*impossibilities*; yet on one very remarkable occasion, many centuries before Moses, were most certainly and successfully performed,—the results being still to be seen to this day in the Great Pyramid! In brief, it is unhesitatingly submitted that it was not the work of mere human hands or intellects, but those of inspiration, and is still capable of fulfilling the purpose of its ancient name. In all this centres the great matter of interest to the Christian philosopher and student.

To those who would know more, I recommend a perusal of Professor P. Smith's charmingly interesting work, which is enough to inspire any one with an intense desire to know more still.

If I have not exhausted your patience, let me now ask you whether anything further has been discovered since Professor Smith wrote—whether any steps are being taken further to elucidate the mysteries of this marvellous building, and (more urgently still) to secure it and its beautiful prophyry coffer from more mischief, by the Goths and Vandals of modern days, not only to the building without, but to the mysterious chamber within? I refer to people who delight in chipping off "mementos" of invaleable relics, till they cease to be valuable,† and whether we ought not for every reason to which most carefully the safety of "our heritage"—I do not selfishly mean a mere Englishman, but a Christian heritage—in this wondrous, this, it is believed, sacred edifice on the plains of Memphis.

Calcutta, July 14. LIBRA.

* "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," by Professor C. Piazzi Smith, F.R.S.S. & L., Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

† "There is such an inveterate hankering in the minds of European tourists who climb to the top of the Pyramid to detach some of the upp rmost layers of stones and rend them wunderfog, crashing, and destroying down the side, that the height of the Pyramid is daily decreasing, and the breadth of the platform at the top increasing."—*Our Inheritance, &c.*

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24	12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	*		25	8
13	4	In Flasks			13	12
8	4	Half flasks			8	4
26	8	White Capsule, delicate flavor	**		27	8
14	4	Do. In Flasks ,,			14	12
30	0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***		31	0
16	0	Do. In Flasks			16	0
32	12	Black Capsule, superior old pale, the finest imported	****		34	0
17	4	Do. In Flasks			18	0
42	4	BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old			44	0
21	4	R-M, the finest old Jamaica			22	0
19	8	Do. fine "Pineapple"			20	0
21	4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality			22	0
21	4	FIELD'S GIN			22	0
24	12	WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old extra quality			25	8
22	4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure			23	0
17	8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best			18	0
15	12	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL			16	0

Per Gal without Jar. Rs.	As.	CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.	Per Gal without Jar. Rs.	As.
13	8	COGNAC, * * * *	14	0
11	12	,, * * *	12	0
9	12	,, * *	10	0
9	4	,, *	9	8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar	1 Gallon	Rs.	2	0 Each.
Do.	do. 2 ,,	,,	3	0 ,,
Do.	do. 4 ,,	,,	4	0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs.	As.	Pts. Rs.	As.		Qts. Rs.	As.	Pts. Rs.	As.
46	8	48	8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48	0	50	0
6	12	...		CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	7	0	...	
5	12	...		,, YELLOW	6	0	...	
50	4	54	4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52	0	56	0
46	8	...		NOYAU DE MARTINIQUE	48	0	...	
36	8	...		CREME DE NOYAU	38	0	...	
37	0	39	0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38	8	40	8
19	12	...		ORANGE BITTERS	20	8	...	
29	4	...		"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30	8	...	
...		27	0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, CHOICE	...		28	0

July, 1877.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	0
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing	8 dozen	Pints	Rs.	16 0
,,	4 ,,	,,	,,	8 0
,,	2 ,,	Quarts	,,	12 0
,,	4 ,,	,,	,,	13 0

APOLLINARIS

A NATURAL MINERAL

PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities